

# MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOURNAL

## OF AGRICULTURE.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884--WITH HOUSEHOLD

PRICE, \$1 50 PER YEAR

VOLUME XV.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 43

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Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The Stock in Macomb County—The Short-horn Herd of John McKay of Romeo—The Flock of Merinos of the Goyer Brothers at Aranda.

The herd of Shorthorns owned by Mr. John McKay of Romeo, is one of the oldest established in that county, and has done a good work in educating the farmers in the good qualities of this breed of cattle. Mr. McKay began his herd with stock purchased from Mr. George W. Phillips, the pioneer herd of Macomb Co., and as the two parties occupied adjoining farms it gave them an opportunity to work together that has proved advantages in many respects. Mr. McKay started in with stock from the Phillips herd, of Phoenix and Fashion families. Upon these females he used the bulls Gleser of Ingham 17189, bred by Wm. P. Blanchard of Manlius, N. Y., and by Royal Bridge 12846 out of Bloom of Mason by Tisbe Gleser 7331, tracing back to Golden Pippin of Belvedere 2d (3126). Afterwards Mr. Phillips purchased the bull Rufus 18275, bred by Wm. Samuel Campbell of New York Mills, which was purchased as a calf at the famous N. Y. Mills sale by the State Agricultural College. This was an unusually high bred animal, his sire being 2d Duke of Oneida 9926, a pure Duke, and his dam Royal Duchess 3d by 11th Duke of Thordale 5611, running back to such English bulls as 2d Cleveland Lad (3408), Duke of Northumberland (1940), and Belvedere (1706), some of the best blood known to the breeders of Shorthorns. Rufus was a deep red bull, of good size, and did excellent service in these two herds until disabled by an accident which caused his death when eleven years old. His stock were nearly always superior in style and symmetry to himself, being lacking somewhat in two or three points. We have seen no calves in various parts of the State, and they always showed the fine heads and muzzles, the straight backs and the square hindquarters which are attributes of the great family from which Rufus was bred.

Mr. McKay, in 1876, if we remember rightly, purchased from Messrs. Avery & Murphy, the bull Wild Eyes 25167, when 1 year old. This bull was by Beau of Bedford 4369, bred by Samuel Thorne, of New York, and by Duke of Geneva 3858, out of 2d Belle of Oxford (Vol. 6), by Duke of Gloucester (11382), and running back to Oxford 5th, by Duke of Northumberland (1940), and the celebrated Matchem cow, by Matchem (281). The bull Wild Eyes was Lady Worcester (Vol. 12) by 3d Duke of Claro (23729), tracing directly to Wild Eyes 9th by Duke of Northumberland (1940), Wild Eyes 3d, by Belvedere (1706) and Wild Eyes by Emperor (1975). This bull has quite a history. He was bred by L. G. Morris, of Fordham, N. Y., and was sold when the Fordham herd was purchased by Messrs. Avery & Murphy. In 1876, he was the bull and was highly appreciated for his great merit, and Mr. Mathews, the Treasurer, learned that the fair had turned out very well financially, and that premiums would be paid in full and the Society have a little over. The entries were over 2,000 in number. The exhibits in the various departments were very good for a small district fair. This was especially so in roots, fruit, and vegetables. There was also a good show of poultry. In live stock there were quite a number of entries, and in cattle, Messrs. Wm. Graham, Isaac Barwise, H. L. Wells and one or two others showed Shorthorns. Mr. Walker of Utica, brought over his herd of Devons, and Mr. Gibbs of Troy, his herd of Guernseys, so that there was a fair show of these three breeds. There were two exhibitors of Merino sheep, and two or three of swine. In the latter department we ran across H. L. Lintz, who had some Poland-Chinas on exhibition. These consisted of an aged boar from the herd of Levi Arnold of Plainwell, and some young pigs bred from a sow purchased of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, one of the best breeders of these hogs we know of. Mr. Lintz's young stock were excellent specimens of the breed. He also showed us some White Leghorns and Plymouth

stands square on his legs, and preserves his straight top and bottom wonderfully well for his years.

About a year ago Mr. McKay determined to bring in some new blood into his herd, and purchased from Mr. Wm. Ball a young Mary cow in calf to Duke of Crow Farm. She is a large, compact animal, red in color with a dash of white on the flank. She has the usual make-up of the Young Marys, which favors the Booth shape, being closer coupled than usual with the Bates family. She has had a red and white heifer calf, and been bred again to Wild Eyes. He purchased at the same time, and from the same herd, a Young Phyllis cow, deep red, and of a more stylish type than usual with that family. She is a long, rangy animal, and when in good flesh a very handsome cow.

The young females in the herd besides these were all bred by Mr. McKay and largely from Wild Eyes and Rus, mostly the former. They have the quality and style of their sire in a wonderful degree, and are especially noted as fine handlers. There were some young heifer calves, and two fine red bull calves that are extra good ones. In this section the McKay herd has done a great deal of good, and we notice that three or four farmers in the neighborhood have started herds of their own, frequently from animals bred in this herd.

The Goyer Brothers, of Armada, are located about a mile south of the station, on a farm that was cleared at an early day, with a strong wheat soil, rather rolling, and watered with a fine stream that winds through it so as to reach nearly all parts of it. Upon this farm the brothers laid the foundation of a flock of sheep some years ago by the purchase of a number of breeding ewes of J. C. Thompson, of Romeo. Other purchases were afterwards made, and the flock now contains sixty-five ewes of Atwood and mixed blood. In the Atwoods the Clark, Remond and Ad. Taylor flocks are represented—the latter by a few ewes sold by Old Genesee, which show the characteristics of that family in their large, rather plain bodies, with great length of staple, and of good character. The Clark ewes are equally distinguished by their form and fleece, which latter has a character of its own that shows itself wherever it may be. The Hall sheep, as a rule, are undersized as compared with Clark or Taylor stock, a fact held by many to be a result of their close inbreeding. Besides the Atwoods the Messrs. Goyer have a number of ewes of mixed breeding. They have used on their breeding ewes the ram Zach Chandler, bred by the late L. P. Clark, and owned by them in partnership with J. C. Thompson. Most of the ewes will be bred to him this season. In yearlings there are a few rams, and this season's lambs are a very promising party. This flock has not been spoiled by high feeding, and is in fine breeding condition. It is to be sold to close the partnership between the brothers, and offers a good opportunity for any one who wants to lay the foundation of a good flock to start right. The flock is all registered, and there is not a grade on the

sheep.

In those foggy days for farmers, there were no opportunities open for advancement. The labor of the farm was a round of drudgery, developing nothing beyond strength of muscle, and cuteness in trading with his neighbors and bartering the shopkeeper. The farmer boy who was sent to school, learned something of every other occupation, almost, except that by which his father earned their living. The practical examples in his arithmetic illustrated the merchant's business, and he developed a taste for clerking. His grammar corrected his faulty pronunciation and crooked syntax, with the view of ultimately becoming a public speaker, which meant a lawyer or a preacher. His arithmetic never taught him how many rails at a given height it would take to enclose a rectangular-shaped field of a given size, nor how many less if the field were square, with the same area. It never taught him any of those examples which might aid his father in determining many of the puzzling questions of practical farming. The boy of the common school—the only intellectual almanac of the farmer's children—never could find out the difference between chess and a wheat plant, nor tell the construction of the flowers and plants in his mother's little flower bed.

"A primrose by the river's brim,  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And it was nothing more."

He grew up to feel that to become honored he must get as far from the farm as possible; that talents and genius had no place there. He was surrounded by few people of culture, and the book shelves at home, if there should be any, were barren of current literature, and of everything which tended to enoble and lift the aspiring boy to a juster perception of the true aims of life. The parents indeed were much to be blamed for the existing state of things, but they had accepted the situation as inevitable, and had settled into the niche which society had apparently constructed for them.

Now there is a higher relation of the farmer to the thrbbing life of the world than that of a mere worker in the soil. To dig and eat may sustain life, but the American farmer is not a savage; he is one of the sovereigns of the greatest people on earth, and must perform his part. He is compelled to know something of, and to do something for the public good. The force of circumstances and public opinion have pushed him forward, and he must expect to stand aside who shirks the responsibilities. Never before have there been such opportunities for talent to exercise itself on the farm as now. Farming is no more the jog trot treadmill procedure of former days. It calls for the exercise of sound judgment and scholarly investigation. The soil has lost its virgin freshness and strength, and must be sustained by a higher grade of farming than that which has brought it to its present status. Better minds must control it, and both talent and genius may exercise

Rocks, bred by himself, the former of which he considers the boss fowl for profit.

While on the grounds we saw the young Shorthorn bull owned by Mr. Wells, sired by McKay's Wild Eyes, which has heretofore been referred to in the FARMER. He has developed into a fine animal, good size, straight in his lines, and with the quality that stock of this blood always have. Here we saw three fine calves, bred by Mr. Wm. Graham, all from Rufus 18275. One of these was from the Victoria Duchess cow that Mr. Graham purchased from the Sauborn herd. The three were heifers, two red and one a roan, and will make a fine addition to Mr. Graham's herd. Mr. Van Hoosen has had Shorthorns also, but he was so busy we could not get him long enough to point them out. However, we got a look at the young heifer he purchased at the sale of Mr. N. A. Clapp's stock, now a yearling. She is growing well, and will return a good interest on the money paid for her.

The grounds we met, besides those mentioned, W. C. Flumerell, John McKay and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Chapel, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geo. W. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Graham, and a whole host of others who were enjoying themselves at the last fair of the season.

TALENT ON THE FARM.

There are doubtless persons who will consider the title of this article a very incongruous one, and compare it to that of "sophomores of incompatibility," "a bull in a china shop." If I have the ear of my twenty thousand readers, I should doubtless hear some of them say the farm is the place where mediocrity has always and will always be found. They would repeat the more than "twice told tale" of genius rising from the farm, and go over the list of great men, whose obscure origin was hidden away in a farm house. These critics have not been heedful of the "whirligig of time," which has turned more than half way round within the last fifty years, and is bringing to the front that incubator of great men, the country home, where it may still hatch and rear, and finally honor its own fledglings.

In those foggy days for farmers, there were no opportunities open for advancement. The labor of the farm was a round of drudgery, developing nothing beyond strength of muscle, and cuteness in trading with his neighbors and bartering the shopkeeper. The farmer boy who was sent to school, learned something of every other occupation, almost, except that by which his father earned their living. The practical examples in his arithmetic illustrated the merchant's business, and he developed a taste for clerking. His grammar corrected his faulty pronunciation and crooked syntax, with the view of ultimately becoming a public speaker, which meant a lawyer or a preacher. His arithmetic never taught him how many rails at a given height it would take to enclose a rectangular-shaped field of a given size, nor how many less if the field were square, with the same area. It never taught him any of those examples which might aid his father in determining many of the puzzling questions of practical farming. The boy of the common school—the only intellectual almanac of the farmer's children—never could find out the difference between chess and a wheat plant, nor tell the construction of the flowers and plants in his mother's little flower bed.

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Now there is a higher relation of the farmer to the thrbbing life of the world than that of a mere worker in the soil. To dig and eat may sustain life, but the American farmer is not a savage; he is one of the sovereigns of the greatest people on earth, and must perform his part. He is compelled to know something of, and to do something for the public good.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Statistics, and Health, there is not more than one sheep to every 15 head of cattle; the returns for the twenty-one counties of that province being—Horses, 13,500; cattle, 45,800; sheep only 3,617.

In Manitoba, according to the figures collected by Mr. Acton Burrows, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Statistics, and Health, there is not more than one sheep to every 15 head of cattle; the returns for the twenty-one counties of that province being—Horses, 13,500; cattle, 45,800; sheep only 3,617.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph says that the amount of celery shipped from that place daily is 15 tons. It nearly all goes by express. It is estimated by the Kalamazoo Farmers that if all the celery raised in that city were stretched out in one row it would reach as far as is the distance from Kalamazoo to New York city.

themselves upon it, so that happily it shall not further retrograde, but continue to improve to its maximum capacity. There are numerous farms whose strength and fertility are gradually wasting away under bad management, and the shortsighted policy of present profit, irrespective of future productiveness. That a man may do what he will with his own, is a maxim that has a sorry significance when applied to a poor farmer; but there is no redress. The poor farm may plead to the passing traveler, lifting its starved stalks supplicating a more generous treatment. His bare stalks may be swept by every gale, and expose its scanty verdure to sun and storm, yet these pleadings to the unskilled farmer are unavailable to clothe them with a sheltering mantle of green. There is a law punishing cruelty to animals, but cruelty to the soil has no redress. The talent which makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is as much to be commended as achievements in any of the moralities of life, and deserves as great reward.

One of the "straws" indicating the tendency of talent toward the farm is seen in the stronger inclination of educated young men to choose farming as an occupation. This is no doubt wise. There is in every enterprising young man a laudable ambition to assume some of the responsibilities of citizenship, and to be recognized as of some sort of consequence in the force that moves the world. Constituencies in the near future, are more likely to look to the farmer for their representatives in public places of trust and honor, than to any other profession, provided that the farm can furnish the material out of which such proxies are made. Give to the farmer the opportunities for preferment in public places that are enjoyed by other professions, and talent will flow toward the farm in a perennial stream from all the educational institutions of the land. While farming was merely the ground-work and background to every emolument and preferment in our structural system of government, talent kept forcing its way toward the forward places in a scramble for the coveted positions. Talent without opportunity, is like any other spent force in nature—useless, and soon becomes mediocrity. Talent with opportunity is everything. That opportunity is on the farm, and occupied on the farm will yield a fuller, richer harvest to the public than has been gathered in many a generation.

A. C. G.

Stock Notes.

Messrs. McGregor & Phillips, of the Alta Vista Farm, St. Clair, have purchased two highly bred Jersey cows from the herd of Gen. R. Rowett, of Quincy, Ill., both having calves by their sides. They are Mousie 6th, by Tom Kincaid 11/23, out of Mona 1461, with bull calf by her side sired by Dolphine Alpha 9516. Cow Beauty of The Meadows, by Lenape Chief 3d 3499, out of Cyrilla 2388, and bull calf by side sired by Dolphine Alpha 9516. The latter cow has been bred again to the same bull, and Mona has been bred again to the same bull, and Mona to Royalist.

Mr. J. B. King, of Wright, Hillsdale County, has sold to Edward Goodrich, of Pittsford, same county, the Shorthorn bull King's Duke 56698, calved April 2, 1885, by 20th Duke of Hillsdale 22809, out of Roan Alba, by Noble Duke (Vol. 15). Also the cow Lucy (Vol. 20), calved April 14, 1879, by 2d Duke of Unity 32966, out of Red Rose by Noble Duke 36345. We are pleased to note that Mr. Goodrich is going to engage in the work of improving the cattle stock in his vicinity, and we hope he will meet with abundant success.

SOMERSET REMARKABLY HIGH PRICES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED AT RECENT SALES OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. MESSRS. BRADBURN AT PIPE PLACE, ON SATURDAY THE TWO SHEAR-WARMS, THE RECTOR, WHICH GOT FIRST PRIZE AT SHREWDENBY, FOR NO LESS THAN 210 GS. MR. JOSEPH BEACH OF THE HATTONS, SOLD DUKE OF YORK FOR 135 GS. AND HAD AN AVERAGE OF 238 GS. FOR 36 RAMS, ONE BEING LET FOR 100 GS. AT UFFINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, THE HIGH AVERAGE OF 238 GS. 2D. WAS REALIZED. MR. MORRISON'S HAMPSHIRE DOWNS ALSO SOLD EXCELLENTLY, SOME OF THE EWE'S MAKING AS MUCH AS 216 GS. PER HEAD. —LONDON LIVESTOCK JOURNAL.

MR. THOMAS STURGIS, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CATTLE BREEDERS, HAS ISSUED A CALL FOR A CATTLE CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, NOV. 13 AND 14, TO CONSIDER AMONG OTHER SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE: 1. THAT OF FORMING A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CATTLE BREEDERS UNDER A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. 2. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION WHICH WAS APPOINTED LAST YEAR. THIS WILL BE PRACTICALLY THE SAME CONVENTION AS THAT CALLED BY THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

Through some cause, perhaps the writer's forgetfulness, two parties at Flushing Geenes Co., have not been noticed, and we will now add that much too of what has been written and not in press was burned in my residence at Detroit on Sept. 17th, and if inaccuracies occur, or parties are forgotten it is not to be wondered at.

M. R. Freeman, of Flushing, came into this State from Ohio four years ago, and is now for life a Michigan farmer. He has a splendid residence in the village, and owns and farms 310 acres of land about two miles out. His specialities have been wheat, corn and oats. The farm has been placed under good cultivation, over eight miles of tiling, ranging from two and a half to five inches, has been laid, The smallness of the size is owing to the fact that a creek running across the farm furnishes a good outlet. The farm is, besides this creek, watered by several springs. A new barn with basement 40x82 feet with 22 post holes, has been built and one 44x62 feet, is in contemplation, to be used for tool house, hay scales, etc., while other buildings will be added in due time. In stock there are 450 grade Merinos, clipping over seven lbs. per head, a party of thoroughbred registered ones numbering over thirty breeding ewes; purchased in 1882 and 1883 from D. P. Dewey of Grand Blanc, and intended as two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is as much to be commended as achievements in any of the moralities of life, and deserves as great reward.

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## Horse Matters.

## Tennessee Pacing Horses.

Each year finds the pacing horse growing in popularity. It has not been more than half a dozen years since he was comparatively unknown on the turf, and unsought for outside the rural districts; to-day he stands without an equal in speed in single harness, is the pet and pride of millionaires, and under the guidance of his wealthy owners measures strides with the fastest trotters in the world, over the fashionable drives of all the principal cities of this country. Less than a dozen years ago not a thousand dollars in money was offered in purses for pacers by all the associations in this country combined; this year more than \$50,000 will be given in purses for pacers alone.

Our farmers and stock breeders are in a better position to take advantage of this rapidly increasing demand, and be benefited thereby, than the people of any other State. For more than fifty years Tennessee has been noted for the speed of her pacers, and to-day, probably, has more undeveloped fast ones in the counties of Robertson, Marshall, Giles, Williamson, and Maury than can be found in any one State outside of her borders. Most every one engaged in breeding horses confine themselves to either the trotter or the runner. There is a bonanza for some one who will select good pacing mares and breed them to a tried stallion of the same family. The "side-wheelers" are coming, and it is only a question of a short time before they will divide even honors with trotters on the turf.—*Spirit of the Times.*

## Horse Gossip.

MOLLIE MIDDLETON, a daughter of Bay Middleton, has started in 27 races this season, and won 23 of them. She is owned at Grand Rapids.

DR. W. A. GIBSON, Jackson, Mich., has sold to D. A. Curtis, Addison, Mich., the bay filly Miss Shelia, two years old, sired by Fremont, dam Maggie Shelia, by McKay's Attainment Price, \$500.

A MEETING of the breeders of trotting horses in Michigan has been called at Jackson, Oct. 22, for the purpose of organizing a State Association. The call for the meeting is signed by the principal breeders in the State.

WALTER JONES, by Conklin's Star, dam Fashion by Long Island Black Hawk, died at Glenview Stables, Cleveland, recently, of congestion of the lungs. He was owned by Mr. D. G. Sutherland, of East Saginaw, at the time of his death.

MAUD S. made an attempt to lower her record on Tuesday last at Hartford, Conn., but without success. The wind was quite strong, while the track and mare were in excellent condition. She was not able to get below 2:13%. She will be taken to Lexington Park for a final trial.

BULLDOZER, a pacer with a record of 2:21%, has been purchased by W. H. McCarthy from B. K. Kenney, of Lexington, Ky. While 2:21 is his best record, he was close up in the 2:22 race at the recent Chicago meeting when the time was 2:16%. This is the first season he has appeared on the turf, and McCarthy predicts great things of him.

DAMN YOUR JAY HAY. It is well known that the leaves of well cured hay crumble into dust, and more rapidly so as the season advances. No kind of hay is totally exempt from dust, and this trouble is best avoided by moistening all the feed which is allowed. Heaves in horses, frequent coughing, and difficulty of breathing may be traced to dust in all cases; and if the cutter is used as it should be, with the feed well moistened and salted, the stock will keep in better condition.

DILLON BROS., of Normal, Ill., have attended five fairs this season with their Norman horses, and were awarded 54 premiums; 45 first and nine second, seven of which were sweepstakes premiums. The class of fairs they have attended has brought them in competition with the best stock in the United States, and the large number of premiums they have taken speaks volumes for their stock. Horses that can carry away the prizes from the Illinois and Indiana State Fairs, and the St. Louis Fair, can compete successfully at any fair in the world. Dillon Brothers will have a number of their Norman horses on exhibition at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago in November and from there they will go to the World's Fair in New Orleans, where they will exhibit a number of their finest stallions and mares.

HORSES LYING DOWN.—Reynold, in his notes on draft horses, says on this point: "To a hard-working horse, repose is almost as much a necessity as good food; but three though he may be, is often very shy to lie down, even when a clean bed has been provided for him. Unless a horse lies down regularly, his rest is never complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen; and it is true that some horses that sleep in a standing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would wear much longer, and perform their work much better, if they rested naturally. Young, nervous horses not unfrequently refuse to lie down when first made to occupy a stall, and when introduced into a town stable, the habit may become confirmed, unless inducements are offered to overcome the disinclination."

THE AMERICAN TROTTER IN AUSTRALIA.—Miller's Sporting Pamphlet thus refers to the introduction of American trotters into Australia: "To the gentleman, greater or farmer, with his own farm, a field-bred, hardy, buggy mare, from what other stallions can he get such certain results of improved reproduction as from the beautiful American horses, with the substance, courage, gentleness and docility, and true character of the breed, and whose services are to be had for half the price of the racing stallion? There is no doubt but owners of thoroughbreds feel it is a great intrusion, and may possibly upset some of their pet theories on the introduction of this American horse—hence we have a considerable amount of the opposition against him, but he is here and can hold his own, and must make his mark if the breeders and public will judge for themselves."

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam.

We find the following in the veterinary department of the *Spirit of the Times*, the great horse paper of New York: "This great European remedy has already been recognized in this country by horsemen as being of the greatest efficacy. For lameness, water in the legs, farcy, thrush, sores on withers and neck, knee sprains, horses, ringworm, external carbuncles, etc., it is a safe specific. In its use it supersedes cauter; leaves no scar, and as a blister has no equal. Veterinary Surgeon Hollingsworth, of Utica, style: 'The best remedy ever used, and it is recommended by many of the best horsemen of America.'

## The Farm.

## OUR FRENCH LETTER.

## The Feeding of Live Stock in Winter.

PARIS, October 4, 1884.

This is the period when cattle commence to be put on relatively drier diet. It is the moment when the farmer must estimate the quantity of provender he has to tide him over the winter and spring. If he be wide awake, and has fallen in with the system of ensilage he need labor under no fears. Should the result of the survey of the situation be a short supply of fodder he must review his stock and sell off the poorest animals, for the latter ever pay badly for their keep.

This is also the moment when cattle are tied up for winter fattening. To ensure the latter being profitable very much depends on the price and the choice of the animals. For this purpose the animal ought neither to be too young or too old.

If the former, a portion of the food is relatively lost by the necessities of growth, if too old, the assimilation of food proceeds more slowly, the organs being more or less enfeebled by age. The animal should not be too lean, and of course exempt from disease, especially in connection with the lungs. Health can be readily recognised by the vivacity and brilliancy of the eye; the regularity of the beatings of the heart, the shining coat and the supple skin. An animal with a disposition to fatten will have the head and bones small, legs short, skin limp, muzzle large, temperament mild, and some insist on the whiteness of the horns.

On the Continent, horses experience in autumn the effects of the change of season. The farmers never reduce the feed of oats, but give the best hay and a few white carrots. Much attention is being given to the subject of the economical feeding of horses. An attempt is being made to revive cooked rye as a substitute for oats, and there is rather a tendency in general to cook, or steep grains, rather than give them whole or crushed. I think the rule of Homer's heroes holds good to this day; they gave their horses "pure oats and dry hay." In Spain climate must be taken into account, a very beautiful race of horses receives no other nourishment than barley—rarely bruised, and chaffed straw.

\* It is alleged that cooking grain for horses aids digestion, as much grain when raw, passes through the stomach unchanged. In the case of oats, poultry find in horse dung plenty of undigested seeds, and so much so, that the latter do not lose their germinative properties. Oats contain in their pellicle, a fatty oil and an aromatic resin, which stimulate and impart a transient force, as wine does to man. Now cooking oats deprives the grain of this invigorating power. Some only steep the grain in boiling water, to crack it, and so force open the cellular cells; indigestions are thus avoided. Coachmen say too, that colds are thus kept away. In Paris, when horses are given, they are first soaked.

It is the high price of oats that compels the owners of horses to be ever in quest of substitutes. Oats are nearly as dear as wheat, and one-third more so than rye and barley. The latter are frequently given mixed, with a feed once a week of good oats. In Sweden, grains are made into a meal, which is formed into baked loaves, and given to horses; Russia has applied the idea to biscuits for her cavalry when campaigning.

In Belgium and Germany the processes of economical feeding of stock are diligently studied. Cut straw and cake form a favorite soup for milch cows in the former country; in Saxony, boiled oats are in vogue. Soups are in esteem for fat stock, as well as for milch cows in Wurtemberg, but here roots are scarce and fuel plentiful. In autumn, as a general rule, the change of rations never takes place suddenly; the green and dry rations proceed on the half-and-half principle, avoiding to pass from abundance to penury, and vice versa.

In Alsace-Lorraine, sainfoin is the favorite provender for cattle and sheep. That, and carrots and beet, form the winter rations of horses, and right well they look on the dietary. As the stomach must have a certain volume or distension by food, to digest and remain in a healthy condition; hence the value of straw, when grains or cake are employed. A stomach could not be supported on "essences" alone; it would become inert, and death ensue. Straw is a corrective, and a supplement to such aqueous food as roots, cabbage, mash, or pulp. It acts well with potatoes. Too much straw fatigues however, the digestive organs, and is most relished for the first and last feeds of the day. Cattle do not drink so much after straw as after clover hay. One pound of hay is roughly viewed as equal to three pounds of wheaten, and two pounds of oat or barley straw; the straw of summer is preferred to that of winter cereals, and as it spoils, like roots, by being stored, that is to say from age, hence the necessity of feeding it off early in autumn.

Patates are apt to scour cattle; in Prussia never more than half of the total rations is given of the tuber, and in the case of cows in salt, the one-fourth. It is essential to allow salt liberally. The raw potatoes are sliced, and the cooked, crushed. A mixture of potatoes and mangold is excellent, though the former favor less the secretion of milk. All animals like carrots, and eat them with avidity; they are less nutritive it is maintained than white beet. Three hundred weight of cabbage are considered to be as good as one hundred weight of hay, and the storks are estimated to be one-sixth at least more nourishing than the leaves; hence, why they are sliced up and boiled or fermented with the rest.

## Poison Cheese.

Michigan is becoming somewhat notorious for poison cheese. I have had several samples sent me from there for examination, and others have been reported which I have not seen. A current paragraph says 160 persons have been poisoned in this way

in that State this season, some being made seriously ill; and that tests by experts revealed the presence of "intense acidity in the cheese, reddening blue litmus paper instantly when applied to it." Ten or twelve years ago, when the acid process of cheese making was at its zenith, cases of mildly poisonous cheese which would disintegrate, and be bleached, is of more value as feed than for protection and plant food. Leaving the cheese unfermented is effect green manuring, without the expense of turning it under.

By thus favoring our fields, we at the same time favor our cows also. Putting them up early requires attention, but pays well, as now the time can be well afforded, and the cows are continued in good condition without break, yielding a continued liberal supply of milk. All rash changes in feed and in treatment should be avoided, and above all, do not intermit the kindness in the least, without which a milch cow will never do her best. There is nothing new in all this, which makes it so much the better, as it is the experience of the most successful dairymen, yielding the largest quantity of the best milk and an increased percentage of butter from it, besides benefiting the cows.—Country Gentleman.

## Methods of Applying Manure.

After careful study and experiment I have adopted the rule of using most of my manure at the surface. The only exception to this rule which I make is when I wish to manure very heavily to permanently enrich a garden plot, and then I plow under a liberal coat of manure and top-dress in addition. When manure is to be used for wheat, so convinced am I of the superiority of top-dressing that I would not allow a man to draw out the manure before plowing the land if he would do it for nothing. We want the manure applied to the wheat crop so as to act as quickly as possible, for the wheat has a short time to grow in the fall and it is important that it get well rooted, and make growth enough to protect the roots before winter sets in; and the finer the manure is, and the nearer the surface we can double its value for the wheat crop.

Another and still more important reason for using manure as a top-dressing is that with the manure so applied we have a rich seedbed for clover, which makes a stand and vigorous growth much more certain than if the manure was plowed under. I believe clover to be the cheapest and best fertilizer within reach of the farmer, and that the clover will furnish a better condition of soil for a succeeding crop of corn or wheat than the manure does. Using manure as a top-dressing on wheat when clover is sown—as I believe it always should be—enables the manure to do double duty. First, it largely increases the wheat crop, and second, it grows a fertilizing crop which requires no heavy hauling or spreading, but is just where the farmer wants it without extra labor. The only valid objection I have ever heard urged against the practice is the extra labor of tilling the manure. In reply to this I would say, first, that the plant cannot use the manure till it is thoroughly decomposed; second, we save enough labor in drawing to the field the reduced bulk and increased ease of handling to largely compensate for this labor; and lastly, this fine manure will cover a much larger area than that which is coarse and lumpy.—Waldo F. Brown, in N. Y. Tribune.

## Agricultural Items.

A SEVEN-DAYS' test will be made at the exposition at New Orleans, to determine which breed is best for butter and which is best for milk.

AN OLD swine breeder says that he has noticed that what is known as "hog cholera" is usually worse in very dry seasons, and accounts for it by the fact that the pigs under such conditions get very little green food, and the exclusive use of the more concentrated foods superinduces this plague among the swine.—*Indiana Farmer.*

A second possible effect might be the liberation of a poisonous fatty acid by the decomposition of some of the numerous fats in milk, fats being made up of an acid, and glycerine. The gradual development and decadence of the poison, and the constant acid reaction of the cheese containing it, favor such a supposition. The gradual diminution of the poison in the later stages of curing when the liberation of ammonia which then takes place would gradually neutralize it if such an acid existed, strongly favors such a possibility. Whatever the effect that takes place, it is evidently one and the same thing every time, as is evident from the uniformity in effect upon the persons eating it, and from the characteristic odor and flavor and reaction which always accompany it.—*Professor L. B. Arnold*, in N. Y. Tribune.

WINTER TREATMENT OF MILCH COWS.

The aim in the treatment of milch cows in winter, should be to continue the conditions of summer as nearly as possible. This requires comfortable quarters, not only against the inclemency of the weather, but in all else that relates to the well-being of the cow—such as warm stables, but not too warm; ventilation, to control temperature and adjust fresh air, but not directly on the animals; floor well littered with fine vegetable material, to absorb fluids and odors, aided by plaster, thus securing a clean, dry, soft bed to lie and stand on; carding; plenty of good water, conveniently obtained; occasional out-door airing and exercise, without rash exposure to cold and wet, getting as much sunlight as possible and avoiding great changes of temperature; kind treatment, making the cow feel at home. Give food to meet her requirements; if in calf, let the nitrogenous element be well represented, and let the feed be largely of a succulent character, to keep in line with the summer diet, such as roots or ensilage, with early-cut clover, well cured. Feed early and late, and a few times during the day, keeping the cow mostly employed with slight feeds between the two principal rations, the night serving for rest. Begin the winter feed early, in order to avoid exposure to inclement weather, and to realize a late fall and early winter harvest of butter, which is a superior price is obtained.

WHERE there is considerable chess among wheat screenings it would be advisable to grip or boil the whole and feed it to pigs so that it would be destroyed. A great many farmers are careless enough to let their screenings with cockle and chess and other weeds go out among the manure, and with it into the fields, and then wonder how the weeds, especially obtained; occasional out-door airing and exercise, without rash exposure to cold and wet, getting as much sunlight as possible and avoiding great changes of temperature; kind treatment, making the cow feel at home. Give food to meet her requirements; if in calf, let the nitrogenous element be well represented, and let the feed be largely of a succulent character, to keep in line with the summer diet, such as roots or ensilage, with early-cut clover, well cured. Feed early and late, and a few times during the day, keeping the cow mostly employed with slight feeds between the two principal rations, the night serving for rest. Begin the winter feed early, in order to avoid exposure to inclement weather, and to realize a late fall and early winter harvest of butter, which is a superior price is obtained.

IT is a great fault with many farmers to allow their cows the range of the farm, thus getting more exercise than is good for a milch cow, trampling the fields and making muddy paths, while the frost-bitten food that they pick is of reduced benefit, and leaves the fields bare and exposed to the winter's severity. It is an

error to suppose that late grass, frost-bitten and bleached, is of more value as feed than for protection and plant food. Leaving the cheese unfermented is effect green manuring, without the expense of turning it under.

By thus favoring our fields, we at the same time favor our cows also. Putting them up early requires attention, but pays well, as now the time can be well afforded, and the cows are continued in good condition without break, yielding a continued liberal supply of milk. All rash changes in feed and in treatment should be avoided, and above all, do not intermit the kindness in the least, without which a milch cow will never do her best. There is nothing new in all this, which makes it so much the better, as it is the experience of the most successful dairymen, yielding the largest quantity of the best milk and an increased percentage of butter from it, besides benefiting the cows.—Country Gentleman.

## The Poultry Yard.

## Poultry Fences.

Everybody knows how to make a fence for the poultry yard, but everybody does not know how to make a cheap fence. Fences are very expensive, and any plan that enables a person to make a fence in such a manner as to cost but little and yet be serviceable, will always be adopted. The cheapest fence is made of lath, but unless it is well made it is worthless. The desire should be to have the fence as strong as possible, and the weakest place is never the bottom. The objection to a lath fence is that dogs sometimes break through, not intentionally on the part of the dogs, but because the fence will not withstand pressure.

To make a good, strong, durable lath fence, six feet high, the pane's may be eight feet. Having placed the posts eight feet apart, procure some good shingling strips, (shingling lath,) and securely nail the bottom strip from post to post, and six inches above the ground. Nail the next strip exactly eighteen inches above the first one. Thus the first strip will be six inches above the ground, and the second strip being eighteen inches above that, will consequently be two feet from the ground. The third (or top) strip should be nailed three feet above the second, or five feet from the ground. Now, nail to the bottom strip half laths. As a lath is four feet long, a half lath will be two feet in length. Let the bottom touch the ground. Nail the lath to the two strips, the bottom of each lath of course being on the ground, the top of the lath is nailed to the second, (or middle) strip. Place the half laths one inch apart, which will keep in the chicks as well as the large fowls. Here it will be noticed that you have a strong, close, good fence, with the cross strips only eighteen inches high, and six inches only from the lower strip to the ground, but the fence is only two feet high.

Having made the fence only two feet high, but close and strong, you now desire height. This is made of the whole lath, which is nailed to the middle of the top strips, but instead of being only one inch apart, two inches will be close enough. The fence will thus be six feet high, and durable.

The practice of nailing a whole lath with a half lath above it, is here reversed, as we place the half lath at the bottom, and the whole lath at the top. There are several advantages to be gained by so doing. First, the strips are brought close to each other, making the pressure against two strips instead of one. The half lath can be placed closer together, with economy, than with the use of the whole lath. Should it be desired, the whole lath may be three inches apart, as full security of confinement is made by the lower. It is cheaper to repair a rotten half lath than a whole one, and as such fences usually begin to give out at the lower part first, this is a great advantage. Such a fence combines strength, cheapness, and efficiency, and can be made by any one.

Neuralgic Rheumatism is the hardest kind to treat. The only way to get at it is to go right for the cause of it. The quicker you get your blood in condition the less you will suffer in body and mind. ATROPHOBUS moves directly on the enemy in the blood. It purges the vital fluid of the poisons and acids which give rise to neuralgic and rheumatic pains and inflammations. As soon as the work of cleansing begins you feel the pain departing, and by the time that work is done the disease has fled.

THE woman's friend. It saves three-fourths of the labor in butter making; easily operated; you raise wet cream from sweet milk; you have sweet milk to feed which is not very good; send for circular. Agents wanted. Address: FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO., FLINT, MICH.

CONNECTIONS are made at St. Ignace with the Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit, and with the Lake Superior and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and in the east and southeast. Trains leave Macinaw City 8:30 a.m. and 9:30 p.m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. and Grand Rapids, for Wayne and the south and east. Trains daily except Sunday.

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Trains run by Central Standard Time. In effect December 30th, 1884.

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MORNING EXPRESS . . . . . 6:50 a.m. 11:45 a.m. ARRIVE. THROUGH MORNING EXPRESS . . . . . 6:50 a.m. 11:45 a.m. HOLLY & SAGINAW EXP. . . . . 6:55 a.m. 12:30 p.m

## Horticultural.

## RASPBERRIES.

Marlboro is a seedling recently originated by A. J. Caywood, of Marlboro, N. Y., and named from its place of origin. It originated from a cross of the last of a long series of seedlings, by Mr. Caywood, with Highland Hardy; and is claimed by the originator, to be the earliest berry known; as well as one of the largest, and firmest; while the plant is alleged to be one of the most vigorous and hardy.

These claims, which would seem rather extravagant, are, to some extent, endorsed by the *Rural New Yorker*, on whose grounds it has fruited for one or two years past. We saw the plants upon these grounds in September, 1883; where they, at that time, showed a strong, vigorous habit, with ability to hold the foliage well to the close of the season. We are persuaded that it will be quite certain to prove a very valuable market variety. It is first offered for sale the present autumn.

Hansell has now shown its second crop with us; ripening its first berries on July 2d. We still regard it as a promising early market variety.

Highland Hardy showed ripe specimens on the same day.

Rider also ripened, this year, with the foregoing; and is decidedly larger, more productive, and of superior flavor. Its early maturity, this season, may, very possibly, prove exceptional; but we think it excelled in quality as well as in quantity, by very few varieties.

Tarner and Davison (Thornless), both, this season, ripened with the above.

Superb, Lost Rubies, Montclair, Welsh and Cuthbert, each ripened specimens on July 3d, only one day later than the foregoing. Superb, however, continued to ripen fine, large fruit, till September, in considerable quantity, which, should such habit prove constant, will render it a very desirable variety for home use. Its color is rather dark; but its worst fault seems to be that it is inclined to crumble too easily when being picked.

Reliance ripened this year on July 4th; as did Early Prolific, and also Caroline, and Kentucky Black Cap; this last showing its first crop with the purple. The flavor is fine for a cap variety; but the fruits were small and imperfect. To be valuable it must improve very greatly in size of fruit, as well as in productivity.

Dindem is a fine looking and excellent yellow, or rather, orange colored fruit, nearly, if not quite as fine flavored as Brinckle's Orange; and with the same yellowish green shoots. It was sent us for trial, several years since, by the originator, the late Charles Arnold, of Paris, Ontario; but, for some cause we failed to get it to fruit, till the present season. Should it prove productive and hardy, its quality, as well as the attractive color, will render it valuable. Ripe July 4th. Brinckle's Orange ripened July 5th. This ranks among raspberries, as does the Sbeck among pears—as the standard of flavor; but, alas, it is one of the most tender of the Idacus class, and must have protection in winter.

Souhegan and Tyler Black Cap ripened with the foregoing, the first of the caps if we except Davison's; which, however, cannot compete with them in other respects.

Hortense was ripe on July 7th. This is by no means a new raspberry; but if we were compelled to depend upon one variety only, we would cling to this. Although it is not relatively profitable, it is so large, beautiful and excellent, as well as generally satisfactory, otherwise, that it would surely be our first choice for home use. Away from the Lake Shore, it will perhaps prove a little tender.

Little's Prolific, Brandywine, Doolittle, Black Cap and New Rochelle—a purple, tip-rooting hybrid—ripened with the foregoing.

Crimson Beauty, also, on plants set last spring, as well as on yearling canes, ripened on the 7th. Much has been said, in certain quarters, in disparagement of this; but so far as a year's trial goes, it has shown itself vigorous, and very productive; and the fruit rich and bright in color, of fine size and good flavor.

Ohio Black Cap ripened July 9th. Much has been said in praise of its productivity, and especially of its profitability for drying. Of these we are not prepared to speak further than to say, it seems to us very promising in these respects.

Hopkins ripened with the foregoing, to which it seems to be, in most respects, quite similar.

Canada Black Cap matured fruit on the 11th. It has not, so far, given indications of decided value, as compared with the older sorts.

Surprise—a red variety—although only planted last spring, has shown decided vigor, and great productivity; the fruit is very large, rather dark red, rather soft, very juicy, slightly and pleasant in flavor. In most, if not in all respects it appears to be the equal of Crimson Beauty, to which it is quite similar. Ripe July 11th.

Michigan Early, although an alleged native of this State, seems to be little if at all known here; appearing only in the catalogues of a few eastern nurseries. Plants set last spring have matured a little fruit, of medium size, but negative in flavor, and unattractive in color, of little apparent value; although the trial cannot be deemed a fair or satisfactory one. Ripe with the foregoing.

Queen is yet another raspberry new to us, of the origin of which we are uninformed. Plants set last spring have fruited well, and the fruit is of good size, but the color is dull and unattractive, and the flavor negative. Not valuable unless it shall decidedly improve upon further acquaintance. Ripe about with the foregoing.

Wetherbee, a purple, tip-rooting hybrid; also Gregg and Onondaga, ripened July 16th. T. T. LYON.

The pear is the longest lived among fruit trees, statistics showing that trees of some varieties live to be one hundred and seventy-five years old.

## GRAPE ROT.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune, in referring the practice of bagging grapes mentioned to the effect of this system in preventing rot, and said: "As to the bags preventing rot, we can only say from here that we have as yet found only one or two Jonas affected on one bunch in a rather open bag; but there is not much rot this year outside of bags." In conversation in THE FARMER office recently upon the subject of grape rot, Mr. James Lister of Grosse Isle, where the rot has been very damaging this season, said bagging had preserved every bunch for him he had tried it on, while those left without bags were completely lost from the effects of the rot. He mentioned a number of vineyards which had been disastrously affected by the rot this season, and showed some handsome bunches of Concord which he had this season saved by bagging. In answer to his question as to what could be done in the way of preventive measures, Mr. C. W. Robinson, the veteran grape grower of this city, said he had entirely prevented the rot from damaging his vines by keeping the rotten grapes picked off. In his vicinity vineyards had suffered severely, and many had been abandoned in consequence. He said that it never attacked all the vines at once, but would start in some particular spot, and gradually extend itself until every vine was ruined if no preventive measures were taken. He mentioned one instance where he had seen the disease start in a corner of a neighbor's vineyard, and advised him to pick off every grape affected if he did not wish to lose his vines. The advice was neglected, and in three years every vine was ruined.

Mr. Robinson said he had no fear of the disease, as he had been in the midst of it for years, and beyond the trouble of strengthening it mechanically, as shown in the fact that it may be removed entirely by decay, and still the tree grows vigorously for centuries.

## The Yellow Transparent Apple.

T. H. Hoskins describes this early Russian apple as follows, in the *Rural New Yorker*:

The tree is a free and symmetrical grower, upright when young, but spreading as it becomes older under the loads of fruit. The bark is of a light cinnamon color, almost yellow on the young wood, and leaves are light green, being slightly pubescent and whitish beneath. It is a healthy tree, and like most of the Russians, "iron clad" against cold, enduring 40 deg. below zero without injury. It is a heavy bearer annually in rich gardens, but biennially on poorer soils, or in soil. The fruit, fairly grown, is medium in size, though specimens that would rank as large may often be found on young trees in good soil. But the tendency to overbear is likely to make the fruit small when not thinned, especially on poor soil. The tree is of dwarf growth, and, when branched low, nearly all the fruit may be gathered by hand, even from an old tree. My oldest trees (13 years old) have little fruit out of reach.

In delicate, waxy beauty, the Yellow Transparent, especially when allowed to mature upon the tree, is unequalled among American apples. It is soft fleshed, and of a mild, delicate, but not very high flavor—not equal to the Early Harvest. But the fruit is always fair, and its attractive appearance, joined with its action of water upon it. If a branch of the fern, covered with its small red seed, be dipped in water and then held up to the light, there soon commences a strange phenomenon. First one bud will explode with a sharp little crack, throwing into the air its pollen in the shape of a small cloud of yellow dust. This will be followed by another and another, until very soon the entire fern-like branch will be seen discharging these miniature volleys with their tiny puffs of smoke. This occurs whenever the plant is watered, and the effect of the entire fern in this condition of rebellion is very curious as well as beautiful. As the buds thus open, they assume the shape of a miniature Geneva cross, too small to the naked eye to attract much attention, but under a magnifying glass they are seen to possess the rarest beauty."

burnum or sap-wood until it reaches the buds, leaves and smaller twigs, where it is exposed to the air and light, and converted into organized matter. In this condition a part goes to aid in the prolongation of the branches, enlargement of the leaves and formation of the buds, flowers, and fruit, and other portions are gradually spread over the entire surface of the wood, extending downwards to the extremities of the roots. We often speak of the downward flow of sap, and even of its circulation, but its movement in trees in no way corresponds with the circulation of the blood in animals, neither does it follow any well-defined channels, for it will, when obstructed, move laterally as well as lengthwise, or with the grain of the wood.

The old idea that the sap of trees descended into the roots in the fall, remaining there through the winter, is an error with no foundation whatever. As the wood and leaves ripen in the autumn, the roots almost cease to imbibe crude sap, and for a while the entire structure appears to part with moisture, and doubtless does so through exhalations from ripening leaves, buds and smaller twigs, but as warm weather again approaches, and the temperature of the soil increases, the roots again commence to absorb crude sap and force it upward, where it meets soluble organized matter, changing its color, taste and chemical properties. If this was not the case, we could not account for the saccharine properties of the sap of the maple, or for the presence of various mucilaginous and resinous constituents of the sap of trees in early spring, because we find no trace of such substance in the liquids or crude sap as absorbed by them from the soil.

The life of the tree, Mr. Fuller teaches, is all in the bark and sap wood, the heart being dead, and serving the tree only to strengthen it mechanically, as shown in the fact that it may be removed entirely by decay, and still the tree grows vigorously for centuries.

"The artillary fern, or flower, as it is sometimes called, is a curious and beautiful plant, which is not very generally known outside of rare collections or of florists' green-houses. It acquires its singular name from the military and explosive fashion with which it resists the action of water upon it. If a branch of the fern, covered with its small red seed, be dipped in water and then held up to the light, there soon commences a strange phenomenon. First one bud will explode with a sharp little crack, throwing into the air its pollen in the shape of a small cloud of yellow dust. This will be followed by another and another, until very soon the entire fern-like branch will be seen discharging these miniature volleys with their tiny puffs of smoke. This occurs whenever the plant is watered, and the effect of the entire fern in this condition of rebellion is very curious as well as beautiful. As the buds thus open, they assume the shape of a miniature Geneva cross, too small to the naked eye to attract much attention, but under a magnifying glass they are seen to possess the rarest beauty."

Domestic Pond Lilies.

At the New York State Experiment Station, there is a barrel cut down to convenient size, and then set in a hole dug in the earth upon a corner of the lawn. The top of the barrel is just level with the surface of the lawn. It has about four inches of river mud in the bottom, in which were planted a few roots of the common white pond lily. The barrel was then filled with water, and is kept full from a faucet in the aqueduct pipe, the water being turned on as often as necessary. The barrel has been beautiful miniature pond of white lilies all through the season. In the fall, after the weather gets cold, the barrel or tub is lifted out and carried to the cellar, where it is protected from freezing and where the roots of the lilies will be kept in conditions similar to what they would be surrounded with in their natural state. Noting can be more charming in the way of flowers on a lawn than a small pond of water lilies blooming daily the whole summer through. Of course the barrel must be set where teams and persons would not walk into it by night or day. If the tub is a tight one, the trouble of keeping it supplied with water will not be great upon any lawn.—N. E. Farmer.

## Effects of Ammonia.

A writer in London Gardner's Chronicle says: "Last year I was induced to try an experiment in Chrysanthemum growing, and for this purpose purchased one pound of ammonia, which I bottled and corked, as the ammonia evaporates very rapidly. I then selected four plants from my collection, put them by themselves, and gave them a teaspoonful of ammonia in a gallon of water twice a week. In a fortnight's time the result was most striking, though I watered the others with liquid cow manure they looked lean when compared with the ammonia-watered plants, whose leaves turned to a very dark green, which they carried to the edge of the pots until the flowers were splendid. The ammonia used is rather expensive, as I bought it from a chemist's shop. This year I intend getting agricultural ammonia, which is much cheaper. I have also tried it on strawberries, with the same satisfactory result, the crop being nearly double that of the others; it is very powerful, and requires to be used with caution."

## Horticultural Notes.

LEAVE no hollows about orchard trees, in which the water can settle during thaws. Either fill them up or provide way for the water to escape.

Mr. OHMER, of the Montgomery County (O.) Horticultural Society, says it has been ascertained at the Columbus Experiment Station that the temperature three inches above the ground in a strawberry bed mulched with straw is four degrees lower than in one not mulched, thus rendering it possible for every bed in a mulched bed to be killed during a frosty night, while in an adjoining bed not mulched they might escape.

No apple that is permitted to drop to the ground, says the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, should be packed with those that are to be kept until winter, but should always be put with those that are to be consumed early in the season, whatever may be its appearance. It is very difficult to get an apple to the ground by shaking the tree without having it strike some of the limbs on its way to the ground; this will be sure to bruise it, and thus destroy its keeping qualities.

"About a dozen years ago I set for a neighbor a Bartlett graft in a sprout

about the size of a broom handle, that stood where it came up about twenty feet from the parent tree. It is now a vigorous, healthy, bearing tree, and has never shown any sign of blight. Fifteen years ago a friend gave me a sprout of what he called a white plum of great excellence. I heeded it in temporarily, but not thinking it of much account, I never replanted it, but took pains when the block of trees was cleared off two or three years later, to let it stand. It is now a beautiful tree and has borne fruit for five years. The fruit is precisely like the Imperial Gage in all respects.

"Three years ago I took up the clumps of sprouts that came up all around it, divided them, and set in a row. They are now likely-looking, thrifty trees and I shall set them in an orchard next spring.

"Some of the most thrifty and productive quince bushes I know of were clumps of sprouts divided and set separately. The grafted portion of my father's orchard was all sprouts, set out and then grafted four feet from the ground. At seventeen years from the graft it was one of the most vigorous and productive orchards I ever saw, single trees of Belmont producing seven barrels each, and now, eighteen years later it is still healthy and productive."

## A Beautiful Plant.

The following wail going the rounds of the newspaper press is concerning a plant met with in private collections. It is the *Pilea Muscosa* of botanists. Although somewhat like a fern in its general appearance, it belongs to the natural family of *Urticaceae*, and it is a native of the West India Islands:

"The artillary fern, or flower, as it is sometimes called, is a curious and beautiful plant, which is not very generally known outside of rare collections or of florists' green-houses. It acquires its singular name from the military and explosive fashion with which it resists the action of water upon it. If a branch of the fern, covered with its small red seed, be dipped in water and then held up to the light, there soon commences a strange phenomenon. First one bud will explode with a sharp little crack, throwing into the air its pollen in the shape of a small cloud of yellow dust. This will be followed by another and another, until very soon the entire fern-like branch will be seen discharging these miniature volleys with their tiny puffs of smoke. This occurs whenever the plant is watered, and the effect of the entire fern in this condition of rebellion is very curious as well as beautiful. As the buds thus open, they assume the shape of a miniature Geneva cross, too small to the naked eye to attract much attention, but under a magnifying glass they are seen to possess the rarest beauty."

Domestic Pond Lilies.

At the New York State Experiment Station, there is a barrel cut down to convenient size, and then set in a hole dug in the earth upon a corner of the lawn. The top of the barrel is just level with the surface of the lawn. It has about four inches of river mud in the bottom, in which were planted a few roots of the common white pond lily. The barrel was then filled with water, and is kept full from a faucet in the aqueduct pipe, the water being turned on as often as necessary. The barrel has been beautiful miniature pond of white lilies all through the season. In the fall, after the weather gets cold, the barrel or tub is lifted out and carried to the cellar, where it is protected from freezing and where the roots of the lilies will be kept in conditions similar to what they would be surrounded with in their natural state. Noting can be more charming in the way of flowers on a lawn than a small pond of water lilies blooming daily the whole summer through. Of course the barrel must be set where teams and persons would not walk into it by night or day. If the tub is a tight one, the trouble of keeping it supplied with water will not be great upon any lawn.—N. E. Farmer.

## Effects of Ammonia.

A writer in London Gardner's Chronicle says: "Last year I was induced to try an experiment in Chrysanthemum growing, and for this purpose purchased one pound of ammonia, which I bottled and corked, as the ammonia evaporates very rapidly. I then selected four plants from my collection, put them by themselves, and gave them a teaspoonful of ammonia in a gallon of water twice a week. This year I intend getting agricultural ammonia, which is much cheaper. I have also tried it on strawberries, with the same satisfactory result, the crop being nearly double that of the others; it is very powerful, and requires to be used with caution."

## Horticultural Notes.

LEAVE no hollows about orchard trees, in which the water can settle during thaws. Either fill them up or provide way for the water to escape.

Mr. OHMER, of the Montgomery County (O.) Horticultural Society, says it has been ascertained at the Columbus Experiment Station that the temperature three inches above the ground in a strawberry bed mulched with straw is four degrees lower than in one not mulched, thus rendering it possible for every bed in a mulched bed to be killed during a frosty night, while in an adjoining bed not mulched they might escape.

No apple that is permitted to drop to the ground, says the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, should be packed with those that are to be kept until winter, but should always be put with those that are to be consumed early in the season, whatever may be its appearance. It is very difficult to get an apple to the ground by shaking the tree without having it strike some of the limbs on its way to the ground; this will be sure to bruise it, and thus destroy its keeping qualities.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## A SURE THING.

Baldness is only incurable when the hair roots are dead and absorbed, which is a rare condition. In nearly all cases they are simply torpid, and can be stimulated to put forth a new growth of hair by the use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, the only preparation that cures baldness and restores youthful color to gray hair.

## Baldness Cured and Age Rejuvenated.

J. W. HAMMOND, Lake Preston, D. T., when he was 40 years old found his hair growing gray. At 50 his hair and whiskers were entirely white. So they continued until he reached 60 years of age, when he began using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, three bottles of which sufficed to restore their original rich, dark brown color.

Mrs. O. DAVENPORT, Williamstown, Vt., became entirely bald at the age of 20 years. She was 38 years old when she tried many hair "tonics" without success. Eventually she used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, four bottles of which sufficed to grow back twelve inches long.

Mrs. O. O. PRESCOTT, Charlestown, N. H., had lost two-thirds of her hair, by pulling it out, when she applied AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and the hair grew out even more handsome than before it began to it.

Mrs. D. N. PARKS, Clio, Michigan, is 57 years of age, and her hair was quite gray, but one bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored the color it bore in youth, when she was but 16."

VINCENT JONES, Richmond, Ind., lost his hair, and became bald, after a severe attack of brain fever. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR brought out a new growth in a few weeks, and it speedily grew long and thick.

## A Toilet Luxury.

Where the hair is brittle, dry, harsh, weak, or thin, the use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR speedily renders it pliant, soft, luxuriant, and stimulates it to growth and luxuriance. It is not a dye, contains no coloring matter, and effects its rejuvenation by fading or gray hair simply by bringing back the hair to its natural color and glands of the hair.

Ladies who have once made trial of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and after preferring any other hair-dressing, and many of them voluntarily offer such testimonials as the following, from Miss KATE ROSE, *Young, single, etc.*

The son of JAMES N. CARTER, *Oceanian, Vt.</i*

## MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the Industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

46 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribune Building). Detroit, Mich.

JOHNSTONE &amp; GIBBONS, Publishers.

P. B. BROMFIELD,  
Manager of Eastern Office,  
21 Park Row, New York.The Michigan Farmer  
AND  
State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1884.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 449,390 bu., against 655,558 bu. the previous week, and 212,024 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were 403,386 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 575,051 bu., against 603,085 last week, and 471,667 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on October 4 was 29,090,140 bu., against 26,351,067 the previous week, and 29,869,691 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase over the amount in the previous week of 2,839,067 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending October 11 were 831,066 bu., against 1,007,430 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 13,873,089 bu. against 10,258,468 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The course of the market has been steadily downward the past week, both in spot and futures, with the depression more marked in white than in red wheat grades. Up to Saturday night No. 1 white wheat had declined 3¢ per bu., and No. 2 red 1¢. There has been a fair movement of spot wheat the past week, amounting to 700 car-loads, with a shipping demand for red wheat that left only 11,000 bu. of that variety in store here at the end of the week. But the markets all over the country are weak and depressed, and the "bear" element has complete control. Yesterday this market was weak and bearish in tone, with no speculative demand. For cash wheat, however, the demand was quite active, and 280 cars changed hands. Of futures only 50,000 bu. were sold. The Chicago market closed 4¢ lower than on Saturday, after sharp fluctuations in prices, No. 2 red selling at 73¢@74¢, and No. 3 do, at 65¢@65¢. Toledo was dull and a shade lower, No. 2 red selling at 70¢, and No. 2 soft at 78¢.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from Oct. 1st to Oct. 20th:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
	white.	white.	red.	red.	red.
Oct. 1.	81 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78	78
2.	81 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78	78
3.	81 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78	78
4.	80	78	78	78	78
5.	80	78	78	78	78
6.	80	78	78	78	78
7.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77	77	77
8.	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
9.	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
10.	80	78 1/2	76	76	76
11.	78 1/2	78 1/2	76	76	76
12.	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
13.	78	78	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
14.	78	78	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
15.	78	78	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
16.	77 1/2	78	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
17.	78	78	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
18.	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
19.	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
20.	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various dealers:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tuesday	79	80	
Wednesday	78	81	
Thursday	77 1/2	78	79 1/2
Friday	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Saturday	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Monday	76 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2

For No. 2 red closing prices on futures each day for the week were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tuesday	81 1/2	82	
Wednesday	81 1/2	82	
Thursday	81 1/2	82	
Friday	81	81 1/2	
Saturday	80 1/2	81	
Monday	80 1/2	81	

The following statement shows the amount of wheat in sight at the dates given this season as compared with last year:

Visible supply in U. S. and Can. 26,951,067  
On passage for United Kingdom 13,312,000  
On passage for Coat. of Europe 3,964,000

Total Oct. 4 43,547,067  
Total previous week 41,141,060  
Total two weeks ago 41,628,654  
Total Oct. 5, 1883 45,156,388

It is now past the middle of October, and the situation for the wheat grower appears as bad as immediately after harvest. There is none of the buoyancy usual at this period of the year, when shippers generally are anxious to secure supplies before the close of navigation. On the contrary, business is slow and dragging, and every outlet for a bushel seems to bring forward two to fill it. Buyers are not willing to take more than sufficient for immediate wants, as the market may drop below even the unheard-of prices prevailing at present. The great problem among business men at present is, will the new year open with more promising prospects for the farmers-manufacturers and workmen of the country than are now foreshadowed?

In Great Britain and Europe the situation is the same as here, with the additional cause for dissatisfaction among the farming population that American grain is taking complete possession of their markets and compelling them to sell at prices that are below the cost of production. There is a general business and industrial stagnation observable all over the world, and until this incubus is removed by a return of confidence among all classes, we must look for continued dullness and depression.

The English journals are figuring out how low wheat can be raised in that country and pay expenses. The bulk of testimony places the figures at 40s. per quarter, or 5s. per bu. on a yield of 28 bu. It is now selling at 38s. This is not a promising outlook for the wheat-growers in Great Britain.

The following table shows the prices

paid at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 20.
per cental.	per cental.	per cental.
Flour, extra State. ....	8s. 7 d.	8s. 9 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white. ....	8s. 7 d.	8s. 9 d.
do Spring No 2 old. ....	7s. 3 d.	7s. 3 d.
do do new. ....	6s. 8 d.	6s. 8 d.
do Winter Western. ....	6s. 8 d.	6s. 8 d.

## CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 4,288 bu., against 7,525 bu. the previous week, and 53,435 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 2,391 bu. The visible supply in the country on Oct. 11, amounted to 6,645,507 bu. against 7,328,847 bu. the previous week, and 12,431,931 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 683,040 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 153,369 bu., against 168,605 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 1,993,122 bu., against 8,935,056 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 7,567 bu., against 5,987 bu. last week, and 31,887 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. The near approach of the time when the corn crop can be marketed has caused a general break in the values of the past week. In this market the decline has been slight, No. 2 being still quoted here at 53¢ per bu., and rejected at 51¢, but in Chicago, where manipulation had carried prices beyond those ruling in any other market, the decline has been heavy. On Saturday a drop of 2¢ per bu. took place, on spot and near by futures, while all futures declined more or less. No. 2 spot sold at 47¢ per bu., decline of 10¢ per bu. during the week, and the market panicky with very free offerings. In futures October closed at 47¢, November 46¢, the year deliveries at 46¢, and January at 37¢. It is expected prices will go lower this week. At Toledo the market is dull, with No. 2 cash quoted at 56¢, October deliveries at 56¢, and the year deliveries at 33¢. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady at 5s. 4d. per cental, the same figures as reported a week ago, on old mixed, and 5s. 6d. for old do, the same figures as reported a week ago, on old mixed, and 2¢ advance on new do. The cool weather is drying corn rapidly, and large receipts may be looked for by the end of the present month.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 29,265 bu., against 33,615 bu. the previous week, and 44,897 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. The shipments were 3,170 bu. The visible supply of this grain on October 11 was 4,115,895 bu., against 3,510,463 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 54,822 bu., against 43,181 bu. the previous week, and 137,446 bu. at the same date last year. The exports for Europe the past week were 40,789 bu. and for the last eight weeks were 303,658 bu., against 23,224 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1883. The visible supply shows an increase of 605,427 bu. Oats are beginning to weaken under steady receipts and a very limited shipping demand. Local demands keep up well, and so far have prevented any accumulation of stock. No. 2 white are now selling at 28¢ per bu., light mixed at 28¢, and No. 2 mixed at 27¢. On the street farmers realize 26¢ per bu., with prices likely to decline a little. Other markets are also lower. At Chicago No. 2 mixed are selling at 25¢, a week ago quotations were 27¢. In futures October is quoted at 25¢, November at 25¢, and December at 25¢. The Toledo market is quoted lower, at 26¢ per bu. for No. 2 mixed, 26¢ for October delivery, and 26¢ for December. The New York market is also tending downward, with a decline in all grades of mixed and on most of those of white. Mixed, however, appears to be the weakest. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed 30¢; No. 2, 30¢@30¢; No. 1, 31¢; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 32¢; No. 3 white, 31¢; No. 2 do, 32¢; No. 1 white, 39¢; Western white, 35¢@38¢; State white, 35¢@38¢.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter the past week have greatly increased, and as a large proportion of it has been of rather poor quality, it has burdened the market and been difficult of sale. Where quality and flavor were even fair, 24¢@25¢ were readily obtained, and the supply of such stock was not up to the requirements of the trade. Low grade stock is in large supply, and dealers find it hard work to secure an outlet for it. Creamery is in good demand for the local trade, and is quoted at 28¢@30¢. The season is very favorable for a large production of butter, the pastures being in unusually fine condition for this season of the year, and will prove of great benefit to farmers who are carrying any amount of stock. It is thought the large supplies of butter now being received will tend to depress prices to some extent, but this is not likely to be the case on stock of really fine quality. At Chicago there is a good demand that keeps the market steady. Low grade stock in large supply and weak. Other grades are steady. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 29¢; fair to choice do, 24¢@28¢; choice dairy, 22¢@28¢; fair to good, 16¢@20¢; common grades, 13¢@15¢; packing stock, 8¢@9¢. At New York choice butter holds its own, and has even advanced, while other stock is unchanged though not showing any strength. State stock is quoted as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tuesday	79	80	
Wednesday	78	81	
Thursday	77 1/2	78	79 1/2
Friday	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Saturday	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Monday	76 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2

The following statement shows the amount of butter in sight at the dates given this season as compared with last year:

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In Great Britain and Europe the situation is the same as here, with the additional cause for dissatisfaction among the farming population that American grain is taking complete possession of their markets and compelling them to sell at prices that are below the cost of production. There is a general business and industrial stagnation observable all over the world, and until this incubus is removed by a return of confidence among all classes, we must look for continued dullness and depression.

The English journals are

C.P. railroad was riddled by bullets, and one of the employes hurt. All the respectable citizens have been ordered to leave.

Director Burchard, of the mint, reports the decline in the gold circulation of the world during the past year as being \$32,000,000, and the increase in the silver circulation as being \$16,000,000. The loss in gold circulation is attributed to reduced production and the increased use of metal in ornamentation and art.

On the 17th the middle span of a bridge over a river crossed by the Cincinnati Eastern railroad, near Batavia, O., gave way as an express train was crossing it, and the engine, baggage car and first coach were dashed into the river below. Two men were killed, the engineer and fireman of the train, two fatally injured, and several more or less.

Last week a written agreement to close the mills at Fall River for one week was signed by 31 mills, representing over 1,000,000 spindles and 14,000 employed on print goods. This shows 10,000 persons out of work for the present, and unless the market improves the prospect is that the shut down will continue to 15,000 per week.

The oil market has been flattened out by the actions of Christie well, in Butler County, the next to Phillips well. On the 12th it commenced producing 1,200 barrels per day, and the owner insists upon drilling deeper. It was reported on the 14th that the well was shooting at the rate of 6,000 barrels per day, which makes it the largest produced well ever.

Dr. Hack Fales, an eminent member of the Medical Association for the Advancement of Science, and an expert on insanity, while at Montreal, visited the Longue Pointe and other asylums for the insane. He has now compiled an appalling report, stigmatizing as living graves and chambers of horrors, and urging the Government to take the management of them away from the present contractors.

Last week the steamer Nevada arrived at Queenstown with fire in the hold. She had been on fire for two days. Her passengers and crew were safe, but the former were terribly exhausted when they learned the vessel was on fire. The officers did all in their power to still the fears of the passengers, telling them they would reach port safely, and that no serious care for the vessel existed, as they were very safe. The fire was caused by combustion among some cotton stored near the engine room. A portion of the cargo of cotton was ignited and 10 feet of water was pumped into the hold in the efforts of the crew to subdue the flames.

At 2:30 a.m., Wisc., last week, a rough known as "Scout" but widely known as Mitchell, stampeded from the crowd viewing a political demonstration, and deliberately shot F. A. Brown in the back, fatally wounding him at the first shot, but discharging his revolver at the prostrate form till it seven chambers were empty. The murderer was arrested, and given a trial, but soon as the news spread the crowd gathered, the jail took out the prisoner, and shot him to the nearest tree. "Scout" had concealed a violent hatred against Burton, one of the most popular men in the vicinity, because the latter refused to give him a hospital certificate for the winter, so that he could winter comfortably at the expense of the river.

#### Foreign.

Cholera is still raging in Italy. There were 328 cases in Naples in one day last week, and 328 deaths.

JOHN HANLEY,  
Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich.

### AYER'S Auge Cure

WANTED to cure all cases of  
natural disease, such as Fever and Ague, Inter-  
mittent or Chil. Fever, Remittent Fever,  
Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Com-  
plaint. In case of failure, after due trial,  
deacons are authorized, by our circular of  
July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BREED LIVE TOCK  
ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



Clydesdale Horses, Percheron, Norman  
Horses, English Draft Horses, Trotting-  
Bred Roadsters, Imported French  
Coachers, Cleveland Bays and Shetland Ponies.

Hoof and Mouth Disease.

AUTUMN CATALOGUE OF  
DUTCH BULBS,  
WINTER WHEATS,  
Seeds for Fall Planting

Sent FREE to All Applicants.  
Address

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DETROIT, MICH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GENUINE

Silver-Steel Lance-Tooth, Cross-Cut Saw

THE LANCE

SHURLY & DREITCH,  
Saw Manufacturers, Galt, Ont.

Business University, Detroit.

Its thorough and practical course and continuing

house actual business is unequalled. Ask our

graduates and Business Men. Short hand and

type writing by experts. Call on us for details.

Griswold Street, opposite City Hall, Detroit.

W. F. JEWELL, Principal.

YOUNG MEN

Can get good situations by learning Telegraphy  
at Kalamazoo, Mich.

W. F. PARSONS, Pres't.

Business

Send for Journal.

1899-1900

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three young bulls fit for service, well bred and

good individual animals. Also some choice heifers.

Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

Address

L. E. BEACH, HOWELL, MICH.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Two young bulls fit for service, well bred and

good individual animals. Also some choice heifers.

Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

Address

J. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr.,  
Lapeer or Port Huron, Mich.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Two young bulls, one three years old and

the balance fit for service in the spring, are offered

at reasonable prices. Pedigrees and particu-

lars promptly sent on application. Address

JOSEPH SYKES, MUN, Mich.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK, with the words

"SHURLY & DREITCH," and the Maple Leaf with our name.

Price \$10. Terms East. Visitors welcome!

Correspondence solicited. Circulars

free!

MICHIGAN FARMER.

ONE YEAR

For Eighteen Dollars.

This cut is a fac simile of the Machine. Send

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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## Poetry

## WHERE DO WRINKLES COME FROM.

"Where do the wrinkles come from?  
And the joyous little Grace  
Looked gravely in the mirror  
At her rose-tinted face.  
"Where do the wrinkles come from?  
Why first, dear, I suppose,  
The heart lets in a sorrow,  
And then the wrinkle grows.  
"Then anger comes a taping,  
And the heart's door opens wide;  
Then hasten naughty envy  
And discontent and pride.  
"And the wrinkles follow slowly;  
For the face has for its part  
To tell just what is doing  
Down in the secret heart.  
"And the red lips lose their sweetness,  
And draw down so," said Grace;  
"And the lovely youthful angel  
Goes slowly from the face."  
"Watch the gate of the heart, my darling,  
For the heart is the dwelling place  
Of the magical angel of beauty,  
Whose smile is seen in thy face."

—Indianapolis Sentinel.

## A RAINY DAY.

All through the long and dreary day  
Falls rain from skies of lead  
Upon thy grave, my own beloved,  
In "City of the Dead."  
But from thy drearless slumber deep  
May not waken thee;  
For 'e'en the voice of love is vain  
To call thee back to me.  
I cannot still, by night or day,  
The longing, wild as vain  
To hear thy voice—to clasp thy hand—  
To see thy face again.  
I know—I know thou art at rest,  
That peace and love are thine;  
But O my own! the pain of loss—  
The dumb, dead—woe—are mine.  
And, groping through the shadowed way,  
But one sweet hope I see;  
A little while—a little while—  
And then for ay with thee!  
—Chicago Tribune.

## CONSCIENCE.

Where four roads met an ancient sign-post stood,  
Its whizzed arms all licenced o'er and grey,  
Half fallen from their sockets through decay  
That daily triumphed o'er the crumbling wood:  
And though it lingered in its deathbed,  
"Twas but a relic of a by-gone day.  
For all its guiding words were worn away,  
With long neglect had vanished former good.  
So, stationed at the cross-roads of the heart,  
Is the true sign-post, Conscience, clear and bright:  
Which, alarumed, ever points our way right:  
From which, neglected, day do depart  
All grace and virtue, till at length it stands,  
A dull, dead sign, with empty, nerveless hands.  
—O. Weatherly.

## Miscellaneous.

HOW I GOT RID OF MY MOTH-  
ER-IN-LAW.

I was young, very young, and walking the hospitals as a medical student, when I first became acquainted with Mrs. Dimpsey. She was a widow with five daughters, all of them charming, but the third, Rosa Matilda by name, quickly destroyed all my power of appreciating the attractions of her sisters. I was introduced to the family by a mutual friend, and from that time became a constant, too constant, visitor at their house. Once a fortnight merged into once a week, and once a week insensibly increased to twice, or even oftener. It was a pleasant house to visit, and we had remarkably jolly evenings. I was rather a favorite with the whole family, but the kindness of Mrs. Dimpsey was simply overwhelming. If I chanced to be a little late she would shake her ringlets at me, and remark in her deep voice, (she had a rich, mellow voice, which always reminded me somehow of fruity port.) "Late again, doctor, you naughty, naughty man. I suppose they couldn't spare you at the hospital. What a thing it is to be so clever!" Of course I wasn't a doctor, and the hospital could have done perfectly well without me, but it was very soothing. Then again if I sang a song, Mrs. D. (who did so pity anybody who hadn't a soul for music) would sit enraptured, frowning fiercely and holding up a warning finger if any one ventured to interrupt. And when I had finished—"Dear me, Dr. Smithers, what a sweet song, and you sing it so charmingly! You must really give it to us over again. It's your own fault for singing it so nicely." And if the subject gave her the ghost of a chance she would make a little gulp in her throat, as it swallowing down a spasm of uncontrollable emotion, and wipe her eyes with the corner of her pocket-handkerchief. After supper, too, the way that she mixed my toddy was quite touching. She never put in less than four lumps of sugar (I like it sweet), and always took a sip herself with a spoon to make sure it was all right. On one or two occasions, when the water hadn't quite boiled, her self reproach was really painful. But these were halcyon days. I must proceed to the more prosaic portion of my narrative.

Time went on. I succeeded in passing my final examination, and became entitled to write myself M. R. C. S. Of course I rushed off at once to the Dimpseys with the joyful intelligence. Mrs. D. shed tears and blessed me, and incited me to kiss the girls all round in honor of the occasion. I need hardly say I availed myself of the suggestion. Rose Matilda (getting (if I may be allowed the expression) a Benjamin's portion. I think that evening brought matters to a crisis; at any rate, I found myself, about a week after, asking a private interview with Mrs. D., and pleading for the hand of Rosa Matilda. She was so very fond of the dear girl that I was terribly afraid (I was young you will remember) that I shouldn't be able to induce her to part with her; but, to my surprise and relief, she gave her consent without the slightest pressing, and, taking me into the drawing-room, introduced me to the girls (with much emotion) as their future brother. Of course I kissed them all round once more; Mrs. D. kissed me, re-

marking that I reminded her so much of dear Dimpsey. The departed D. (unless his portrait was a libel) had been a podgy little man, with a snub nose, and much marked with the smallpox; but I felt that the observation was intended as a compliment and accepted it accordingly.

Fortunately for myself, I was not entirely dependent on my profession, and after a brief engagement we were married, I pass over the wedding, which was pretty much like any other wedding. I think perhaps I got rather more than the average quantity of rice down my back, and we drove away with two white satin slippers (odd ones unfortunately) on the roof of the carriage. Mrs. D. was much affected at parting, entreating me to love and cherish her dear, dear girl, and was scarcely pacified even by my fervent assurance that I had every intention of doing so.

We spent three delicious weeks in the Isle of Wight and then took possession of our new home, a pretty little villa in St. John's Wood. We had been installed about ten days when an affectionate letter arrived from mamma-in-law, announcing her intention of coming to stay a week with us and see how we were getting on. It struck me that if she objected to the sound of the piano she might as well take herself to some other room, and I tried a few chords, to see if she would take the hint and retire, but she merely opened her eyes with the air of a saint in the act of martyrdom, and faintly remarked that she feared one of her dreadful headaches was coming on again. Of course, under such circumstances, music was out of the question, and my reading aloud to my wife, which was another of our enjoyments, was equally tabooed. In desperation I hinted to Rosie that we had better return to the dining-room, but the sleeping beauty on the sofa languidly opened her eyes and said, "Pray keep me company, my dears; I assure you you don't disturb me in the least," which, if snoring is a sign of undisturbed repose, we certainly didn't. She continued to doze for the remainder of the evening, but the sleeping beauty on the sofa languidly opened her eyes and said, "Pray keep me company, my dears; I assure you you don't disturb me in the least," which, if snoring is a sign of undisturbed repose, we certainly didn't. She continued to doze for the remainder of the evening, but the sleeping beauty on the sofa languidly opened her eyes and said, "Pray keep me company, my dears; I assure you you don't disturb me in the least," which, if snoring is a sign of undisturbed repose, we certainly didn't. 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(Continued from first page.)

Strawberry by Wiseman (12317), and the red Belle of Clinton 2d, bred by same party and having same breeding, showing that the fever has struck him and a full herd of this majestic breed, rich in beef and milking qualities, will soon be found here. There is no reason to the contrary, for the farm is well adapted for them, the pocket book is deep enough, and they are backed by good judgment. We glance at the head of the herd, the two year old red Squire Mapleton, bred by Wm. Armour, of Duplain. He was sired by Mollie's 4th Duke of Ridgevale, and out of Evangeline 2d, running to imp. Princess by Wellington (684).

A good deal of attention in the vicinity of the thriving town of St. Johns is being given to the breeding of fine horses for road and track purposes. Prominent among this class of men is Geo. G. Whitcomb, who has a well-arranged horse barn in the rear of his private residence and in which we find the standard-bred five-year-old brown stallion Goodson 2727, a natural pacer, with plenty of bone and muscle. He was sired by Smugger (2352), with Helen by Rydak's Hambletonian for dam. This union of the blood of the shore ughbr Eclipse and that of Rydak's Hambletonian in Goodson, thoroughbred and dam, coupled with good size, disposition and gait, should make of him a good trotting sire. Manchester is a brown stallion 15.3 hand's high, was sired by Russell's Fearnought (2311), dam was a Messenger mare very fast. This horse has been driven a half-mile in 1.13 over Mystic Park track, Boston. Parties from a distance, realizing the value of these horses as sires, have sent their mares and in pasture near by we find several standard-bred ones of Clay and Hambletonian stock in foal to them. The nine-year-old bay Carrie B. comes from a pacing family, and shows a 2.45 shaking stride. The four-year-old Clinton Queen, by Louis R., by Louis Napoleon, is good for 2.50; May Pepper is Kentucky bred, very promising, and shows a 2.45 shaking stride. The three-year-old Bay Reveler (Little Queen) is an inbred Louis Napoleon, whose dam, Lady Maxim, was sold for \$1,250 to Mr. McGraw, of Bay City. Mr. Whitcomb takes much delight in showing his stock, and as a breeder has been very successful, having made several sales that have added much to his reputation.

At Belding, in Ionia Co., we were met by C. Belden Rich, one of the good genial farmers of the town. Though not a farmer by profession (he is a mechanic), he has been running a farm for quite a number of years, having a very fine one with a good house and substantial barns. In stock there are some high grade Shorthorns and sheep. His farm is productive, and our visit at his home was a pleasant one, and we regret that our memory fails to remind us more of his stock and surroundings.

Mr. George Ashley of Belding, has 155 acres of splendid land in his farm, and has worked them well for the 23 years that he has owned them. His land is kept in rich condition, and produces well, while the fences are kept right side up, the large frame house is surrounded by plenty of shade trees, while the owner is a genial, well read and informed man. He is quite a breeder of fine-wooled sheep, the foundation of his large flock being laid in 1875 by the purchase of a party of Vermont ewes bred from Hon. Wm. Bell, and from Forbes & Tottingham, of Vermont. Additions have since been made to the flock by the purchase from the same party of some ewes bred by V. Rich and sired by Bunker. The general characteristics of this flock are above the average, and the rams used have been Cicero, bred by F. & L. E. Moore, by Don Pedro, by Woolly 84, by Pony, by Bull Dog; also F. & L. E. Moore 223 by Fortune 475, by Snowflake 277; also Moore's 378, by Centennial; and he has at present Moore's 379, by Snowflake, and Moore's 135 for dams. He purchased, at the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids, from C. T. Burchard, of Vermont, a ram, well-bred and promising much usefulness. This flock is well worthy the notice of any wishing to buy. In Shorthorns the seven year old Ella of Kent (Vol. 17, A. H. B.) was bred by M. B. Hine and got by Gloucester 19890 out of Ella 15 by Duke of Wicken 14130, running to imp. Flora by Lafon's Son of Comet. This cow, with the handsome yearling red heifer and the two heifer calves are the beginning of a herd that will one day graze in the rich pastures, while their influence will soon be marked in this vicinity. All breeders, however limited their herds and flocks, have a positive influence in their home circles that is always for good.

## ON THE WING.

L. W. & O. Barnes' Stock at the Fairs of 1884.

Prominent among those who have for several years been identified with the stock interests of the State, and whose stock exhibit has been one of the leading features of the State and other fairs, are the Barnes Brothers of Byron, Shiawassee Co. We asked them to give us the number of prizes won this year, and the following is a list:

At the State Fair, Kalamazoo, on thoroughbred American Merinos, they won on ram three years old first and third premium. On ewes three years old or over, second premium. Ewes two years old, third premium. In Class 23, Thoroughbred American Merinos bred and owned in Michigan, ram two years old, second premium. Ram lamb, second premium.

On Poland-Chinas, first and third premium on boars two years old, and second premium on boar one year old. On sow one year old, first premium, sow under one year, second premium.

At Western Michigan Fair, Grand Rapids, on thoroughbred American Merinos they won on rams two years old, first and third premium. Ram one year old, third premium. Ram lambs first and second premium. Ewes two years old, first and second premium. Ewe lambs, first and second premium. Best buck and two ewes, diploma.

On Poland-Chinas. Boars two years old and over, first and third premium.

Boar one year old, first premium. Sow one year old, first premium. Sow under one year old, first premium. Pigs of all ages, second premium. Best boar and sow of any age, diploma.

At Central Michigan Fair, Lansing. Thoroughbred American Merinos. Rams three years old or over, first, second and third premium. Ram two years old, first premium. Rams one year old, second and third premium. Ram lambs, first, second and third premium. Ewes three years old or over, first premium. Ewes two years old, first premium. Ewe lambs, first and third premium. Ram and ewe of any age, diploma.

On Poland-Chinas. Boar two years old or over, first premium. Boar one year old, first premium. Boar under one year old, first, second and third premium. Sows two years old or over, first and second premium. Sows one year old, first and third premium. Sows under one year old, first and third premium. Litter of pigs, first and second premium.

The above list gives Messrs. L. W. & O. Barnes a record at the fairs of 1884, of which they have just reason to feel proud. Their Merinos are recorded in both the Vermont and Michigan Registers. Intending purchasers can find there a supply of good ones, both rams and ewes, and at prices very reasonable.

As an indication of the Barnes Bros' skill as breeders of Poland-Chinas, we wish to mention that of the twenty-nine exhibited at the fairs, all of the prize winners but two were of their own breeding. They keep their stock as breeders in the same condition, nearly, as they show it at the fairs. At the head of the herd stands U. S. A. 4399, assisted by the well bred boar Black Zack. Both of these boars have proved stock getters of unusual merit. Although the sales from this herd have been large since they started for the fairs, they have a good supply of young stock to spare, that will not only be an ornament in the farm yard, but will do to grace the pens at the fairs next season.

At present, but so long as farmers sell as freely as at present we do not see how the market is to improve. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, 75¢; No. 2 red, 80¢; No. 3 do, 70¢. In future closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, October, 75¢; November, 75¢; No. 2 red, October, 80¢; November, 80¢; December, 80¢. Corn—Dull and neglected. No. 2 would be dull at 35¢; one car-load of high milled was sold yesterday at 55¢, and one car-load of rejected at 50¢.

Onions—Values slightly lower. No. 2 white 28¢; No. 3 mixed, 27¢; light mixed, 26¢.

Barley.—In fair demand at \$1 25 to \$1 35 per cental. Western brings about the same figures, and now Canada is quoted at \$1 00 to \$1 10 per cental. The Chicago market is quoted dull at 90¢ per bu.

Hay.—No. 2 is quoted at 35¢ to 35¢ per bu., and reduced at 45¢.

Feed.—Bran, \$1 00 to \$1 25 per ton. Middlings are nominal at about \$1 20 to \$1 30 per ton for coarse and \$2 for fine.

Corn-meal.—Quiet and steady at \$22 per ton for coarse and \$2 for fine.

Buckwheat Flour.—Very quiet and uneventful. Choice eastern at 37¢ per bbl; in bulk about \$3 50 per bbl.

Butter.—Quiet, but with a scarcity of good butter table, and 24¢ to 25¢ is paid for stock of this description. Creamery is firm at 32¢ to 30¢. Ordinary stock is dull at 18¢ to 18¢ per lb.

Cheese.—Market steady and firm. Full cream cheese at about 12¢ to 14¢ per lb. Part skins are selling at 11¢ to 12¢; Ohio full creams at 11¢ to 12¢.

Eggs.—In limited supply, and quoted at 18¢ per doz.

Honey.—Market dull at 14¢ to 15¢ per lb., the latter price for fine white comb. Strained, 13¢ to 14¢.

Beeves.—Scarce and firm at \$28 to \$30 per lb. in stock and \$32 to \$35 from hands.

Onions.—Quiet and steady. Quotations are at 40¢ to 45¢ per bbl.

Potatoes.—Demand limited and 30¢ to 32¢ for car-loads is about all that can be realized. Farmers realize 35¢ to 40¢ per bu. for small lots on the street.

Small Fruits.—Grapes in light supply at 6¢ per lb. for Concord, and 7¢ to 8¢ for Catawba. Cranberries are offering at \$4 00 to \$5 per crate or \$1 00 to \$1 25 per bbl.

Lively sold Switzer & Ackley 35¢ to 35¢ at 91 lbs.

Taylor sold Andrews 160 av 63 lbs at \$2 25.

Hogan sold Downes 123 av 77 lbs at \$2 35.

Shelton sold 106 av 68 lbs at \$2 30.

McFadden sold 138 av 70 lbs at \$2 30.

Brown sold Spencer 111 av 70 lbs at 17¢ to 18¢.

Weld sold John Downes 49 av 70 lbs at \$2 75.

Peavy sold Switzer & Ackley 66 av 81 lbs at \$3.

Shelton sold 125 av 80 lbs at \$3 50.

Carpenter sold Young 95 av 73 lbs at \$2 75.

Lively sold Downes 62 av 85 lbs at \$3.

Switzer sold Switzer & Ackley 35 av 91 lbs at \$2 75.

Taylor sold Andrews 160 av 63 lbs at \$2 25.

Hogan sold Downes 123 av 77 lbs at \$2 35.

Shelton sold Morey 126 av 60 lbs at \$2 35.

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